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Switching systems with dwell time: computing the maximal Lyapunov exponent

Yacine Chitour, Nicola Guglielmi, Vladimir Yu. Protasov, Mario Sigalotti

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Abstract

We study asymptotic stability of continuous-time systems with mode-dependent guaranteed dwell time. These systems are reformulated as special cases of a general class of mixed (discrete-continuous) linear switching systems on graphs, in which some modes correspond to discrete actions and some others correspond to continuous-time evolutions. Each discrete action has its own positive weight which accounts for its time-duration. We develop a theory of stability for the mixed systems; in particular, we prove the existence of an invariant Lyapunov norm for mixed systems on graphs and study its structure in various cases, including discrete-time systems for which discrete actions have inhomogeneous time durations. This allows us to adapt recent methods for the joint spectral radius computation (Gripenberg's algorithm and the Invariant Polytope Algorithm) to compute the Lyapunov exponent of mixed systems on graphs.

AMS classification: 37B25, 37M25, 15A60, 15-04

1 Introduction

Stability of continuous-time linear switching systems with fixed or guaranteed mode-dependent dwell time has generated a large amount of work in recent years, both from the theoretical and the numerical viewpoint, due to their widespread use in industry (see, for instance, [3] as regards multi-level power converters and [24] for on-line trajectory generation in robotics). These systems represent an important class of hybrid dynamical systems, i.e., exhibit both continuous and discrete dynamic behavior [14]. They usually consist of a finite number of subsystems and a discrete rule which dictates switching between them. From the theoretical perspective, the studies devoted to guaranteed (positive) dwell time started with the seminal works

of Hespanha, Liberzon, and Morse and (see [20, 26, 30] and also [25]) and range from sufficient conditions for stability or stabilizability to L_2 -stability [10]. Works considering guaranteed mode-dependent dwell time also provide sufficient conditions for stability or stabilizability in terms of LMIs or looped-functionals [7, 13], which can be also extended to uncertain switching systems [38, 39]. More generally, when the dwell time is not fixed, the systems under consideration fall into the class of switching systems on non-uniform time domains or time scales (see [35]).

On the numerical perspective for such issues, it turns out that the results of many of the previous works, since they deal with sufficient conditions for stability, also yield algorithms providing (only) upper bounds for the minimal dwell time insuring stability. These algorithms usually are based on LMIs or sum of squares programs [9], but also on homogeneous rational Lyapunov functions [8]. An important feature of such algorithms is that the provided upper bounds are guaranteed to converge to the minimal dwell time ensuring stability if one lets the degree of the approximating Lyapunov function (polynomial or rational) tend to infinity.

In this paper, we propose new algorithms for computing the maximal Lyapunov exponent of continuous-time linear switching systems with fixed or guaranteed mode-dependent dwell time, which provide tight upper and lower bounds for the minimal dwell time ensuring stability (see Theorem 3.2).

These algorithms are based on the computation of the joint spectral radius (JSR) of a discrete system obtained after a suitable discretization. Recall that the computation of the JSR is NP-hard in general. However, the invariant polytope algorithm computes the JSR exactly when it identifies a polytopic invariant norm, for instance when a spectrum maximizing product exists. Moreover, if such a product has low degree, the exact computation of the JSR can be performed in a short CPU time. The numerical results show that in many cases, for matrix families of dimension up to 20, the invariant polytope algorithm finds the exact value of the JSR. For nonnegative matrices, this is true for much higher dimensions, up to several thousands. See [17, 27] for the numerical results and for a general discussion.

To this end we first introduce and analyse weighted discrete-time switching systems (Section 2), which are discrete-event switching systems with arbitrary switching for which the time-duration of every discrete event (the *weight*) depends on the mode. Weights clearly affect the value of the joint spectral radius which can be associated with such systems. If all the matrices are nondegenerate, then a weighted system can be interpreted as a continuous-time switching system with fixed dwell times for each mode. Such systems behave similarly to classical discrete-time switching systems

(which correspond to the case of unit weights), but exhibit some significant distinctive feature. Nevertheless, we will see that the concept of invariant norm and several algorithms for computing the joint spectral radius (Gripenberg's algorithm [15] and the invariant polytope algorithm [19, 17, 27]) can be extended to weighted systems after some modifications.

Then in Section 3 we introduce and study *mixed systems*, which are a special class of hybrid systems: some modes correspond to discrete actions and some others correspond to continuous-time evolutions. With each discrete action is associated a weight which accounts for its time-duration. This type of systems with hybrid time domain is closely related to another important class of switching systems, namely that of impulsive switching systems [4, 40]. Again, when all discrete actions are nondegenerate, a mixed system can be interpreted as a continuous-time system with fixed dwell time for some modes and free dwell time for the others. We show in Theorem 3.1 how to extend to mixed systems existence results of extremal and invariant norms known for discrete-time and continuous-time systems.

Even mixed systems are not enough to tackle our original problem of efficiently computing Lyapunov exponents for continuous-time systems with guaranteed mode-dependent dwell time. In Section 4 we make the next step by introducing constrained mixed systems or, more generally, mixed systems on graphs. They allow one to model constraints imposed on the order of activation of the modes along a trajectory. Such constraints on the order are encoded in a multigraph G . For classical discrete-time switching systems, this generalization has been actively studied in the recent literature [11, 12, 23, 31, 32, 34] and such models are special occurrences of hybrid automata (cf. [36]). We extend the theory to the case including both discrete-time and continuous-time dynamics, introducing a rather general class of mixed systems on graphs, proving existence of extremal multinorms and characterizing them in terms of invariant polytopes. As a consequence, we extend the main algorithms for computing the Lyapunov exponent to such mixed systems on graphs.

Then in Section 5 we eventually address our main problem. We show that a continuous-time switching system with guaranteed mode-dependent dwell time can be seen as a special case of a mixed system on a certain graph. Using the techniques elaborated in Section 4 we show how to decide the stability for those systems and how to compute their Lyapunov exponents. Several illustrative examples are considered along with statistics of the efficiency of the algorithms depending on the dimension of the system.

2 Discrete-time weighted systems and continuous-time systems with fixed dwell times

2.1 Theoretical aspects

We begin with the simplest case of restricted dwell times, when they are fixed for all modes, that is, we consider a continuous-time linear switching system $\dot{x} = B(t)x$, $t \in [0, +\infty)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, where at each time t , the matrix $B(t)$ belongs to a finite family $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, \dots, B_m\}$ of $d \times d$ matrices. We now impose the main restriction: each matrix B_j is associated with its fixed dwell time $\tau_j > 0$, and the switching law $B(\cdot)$ is a piecewise-constant function such that each value B_j is attained in a segment of length τ_j . In other words, every matrix B_j is switched on for a time exactly equal to τ_j , after which it switches to another matrix B_i for a time τ_i (the case $i = j$ is allowed), and so on. This can be actually seen as a discrete-time switching system $x(k) = A(k)x(k-1)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, where the $d \times d$ matrices $A(k)$ are taken from the set $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1 = e^{\tau_1 B_1}, \dots, A_m = e^{\tau_m B_m}\}$. However, from the point of view of the rate of convergence or divergence of the system, by contrast with the classical framework of discrete-time switching systems where all modes are associated with a unit time duration, here the time duration of each action A_j can be different. The idea consists in associating with each mode A_i a corresponding weight $\alpha_i = e^{\tau_i}$. We now formally introduce the main concept. Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$ be a family of $d \times d$ -matrices (the *modes*) and $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ be a family of strictly positive real numbers (the *weights*). By (\mathcal{A}, α) we denote the family of pairs (A_j, α_j) , i.e., each matrix is equipped with its weight.

Definition 2.1 *For a given family (\mathcal{A}, α) as above, the corresponding weighted discrete-time switching system (or, simply, weighted system) is*

$$x(k) = A(k)x(k-1), \quad A(k) \in \mathcal{A}, k \in \mathbb{N},$$

and the transfer from $x(k-1)$ to $x(k)$ takes time $\alpha(k)$, where $\alpha(k) \in \alpha$ is the weight of the matrix $A(k)$.

Thus, a classical discrete-time switching system is a weighted system with unit weight for each mode. The stability and asymptotic stability are defined in the same way as for the classical case. Note that stability, asymptotic stability, and instability of a weighted system do not depend on the weights, as they are entirely defined by the boundedness of all trajectories (or their convergence to zero, for the asymptotic stability). What really depends on weights is the rate of growth of the trajectory which is defined next.

Definition 2.2 For a given weighted system (\mathcal{A}, α) , the α -weighted joint spectral radius (α -spectral radius, for short) of \mathcal{A} is defined as

$$\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \max_{A(j) \in \mathcal{A}, j=1, \dots, k} \|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|^{\frac{1}{\alpha(k) + \dots + \alpha(1)}}. \quad (1)$$

Note that the definition of α -spectral radius of \mathcal{A} does not depend on a specific norm on \mathbb{R}^d . Let us first show that the limsup in (1) is actually a limit. This is the object the following result, which is based on a variant of Fekete's lemma presented in the appendix (Lemma 5.1).

Lemma 2.1 Given a weighted system (\mathcal{A}, α) , define

$$\rho_k = \max_{A(j) \in \mathcal{A}, j=1, \dots, k} \|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|^{\frac{1}{\alpha(k) + \dots + \alpha(1)}},$$

for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then ρ_k converges to $\inf_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \rho_j$.

Proof. For $j, k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $A(1), \dots, A(j+k)$ be such that

$$\rho_{j+k} = \|A(j+k) \cdots A(1)\|^{\frac{1}{\alpha(j+k) + \dots + \alpha(1)}}.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \log(\rho_{j+k}) &= \frac{1}{\alpha(j+k) + \dots + \alpha(1)} \log(\|A(j+k) \cdots A(1)\|) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha(j+k) + \dots + \alpha(1)} (\log(\|A(j+k) \cdots A(k+1)\|) + \log(\|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|)) \\ &\leq \frac{\alpha(j+k) + \dots + \alpha(k+1)}{\alpha(j+k) + \dots + \alpha(1)} \log(\rho_j) + \frac{\alpha(k) + \dots + \alpha(1)}{\alpha(j+k) + \dots + \alpha(1)} \log(\rho_k). \end{aligned}$$

As a consequence, for every $j, k \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $\nu_{j,k} \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\log(\rho_{j+k}) \leq \nu_{j,k} \log(\rho_j) + (1 - \nu_{j,k}) \log(\rho_k),$$

with $\nu_{j,k} \leq \frac{\alpha_{\max}}{\alpha_{\min}} \frac{j}{j+k}$. The conclusion then follows from Lemma 5.1 applied to $f(k) = \log(\rho_k)$. \square

In the classical case, when each α_j is equal to one, we keep the notation $\rho(\mathcal{A})$. The weighted joint spectral radius is equal to the biggest rate of asymptotic growth of trajectories. However, the weighted joint spectral radius is not a positively homogeneous function of a matrix family \mathcal{A} as in the classical case. Instead, as stated in the next proposition, it is a homogeneous function of degree one with respect to α .

Proposition 2.1 For an arbitrary weighted system (\mathcal{A}, α) and for all $\lambda > 0$, we have

$$\rho(\delta_\lambda^\alpha(\mathcal{A}), \alpha) = \lambda \rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha), \quad (2)$$

where $(\delta_\lambda^\alpha)_{\lambda>0}$ is the family of dilations associated with α , i.e.,

$$\delta_\lambda^\alpha(A_1, \dots, A_m) = (\lambda^{\alpha_1} A_1, \dots, \lambda^{\alpha_m} A_m).$$

Proof. For every matrix product, we have

$$\left[\lambda^{\alpha(k)} A(k) \cdots \lambda^{\alpha(1)} A(1) \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha(k)+\dots+\alpha(1)}} = \lambda \left[A(k) \cdots A(1) \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha(k)+\dots+\alpha(1)}}.$$

Taking the maximum over all products of length k and the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$, we deduce (2). \square

On the other hand, the sign of $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) - 1$ does not depend on α , as stated in the next proposition.

Proposition 2.2 Let (\mathcal{A}, α) be an arbitrary weighted system. Then $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) = 1$ (respectively, > 1 or < 1) if and only if $\rho(\mathcal{A}) = 1$ (respectively, > 1 or < 1).

Proof. Notice that

$$\left(\|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|^{1/k} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{\max}}} \leq \|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|^{\frac{1}{\alpha(k)+\dots+\alpha(k)}} \leq \left(\|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|^{1/k} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{\min}}}$$

if $\|A(k) \cdots A(1)\| \geq 1$ and

$$\left(\|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|^{1/k} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{\min}}} \leq \|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|^{\frac{1}{\alpha(k)+\dots+\alpha(k)}} \leq \left(\|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|^{1/k} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{\max}}}$$

if $\|A(k) \cdots A(1)\| \leq 1$. In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\mathcal{A})^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{\max}}} &\leq \rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) \leq \rho(\mathcal{A})^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{\min}}}, & \text{if } \rho(\mathcal{A}) > 1, \\ \rho(\mathcal{A})^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{\min}}} &\leq \rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) \leq \rho(\mathcal{A})^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{\max}}}, & \text{if } \rho(\mathcal{A}) < 1, \end{aligned}$$

and $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) = 1$ if $\rho(\mathcal{A}) = 1$, proving the proposition. \square

Remark 2.1 Proposition 2.2 allows one to generalize to weighted systems the following property of the joint spectral radius: a weighted system (\mathcal{A}, α) is asymptotically stable if and only if $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) < 1$. Indeed, as already noticed, (\mathcal{A}, α) is asymptotically stable if and only if the discrete-time switching system associated with \mathcal{A} is asymptotically stable, which in turns happens if and only if $\rho(\mathcal{A}) < 1$ (see, for instance, [22, Corollary 1.1]).

Remark 2.2 Our results relate to the interesting ones presented in [1], in particular the concepts of reducibility and of reduced system and the application to minimum dwell time constraints. Proposition 2.2 is reminiscent of Lemma 1 in [1], where the property that the joint spectral radius of some discrete time dynamical system on a graph is less than 1 is shown to be equivalent to the analogous property for the discrete time dynamical system on a reduced graph.

Combining Propositions 2.1 and 2.2, we obtain the following.

Theorem 2.1 The weighted joint spectral radius $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha)$ is equal to λ^{-1} , where λ is found as the unique solution of the equation

$$\rho(\delta_\lambda^\alpha(\mathcal{A})) = 1. \quad (3)$$

Definition 2.3 Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$, $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$, and $\rho = \rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha)$. A norm $\|\cdot\|$ is said to be extremal for (\mathcal{A}, α) if

$$\max_{j=1, \dots, m} \|\rho^{-\alpha_j} A_j\| \leq 1,$$

and invariant for (\mathcal{A}, α) if

$$\max_{j=1, \dots, m} \|\rho^{-\alpha_j} A_j x\| = \|x\|, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Equality (3) expresses implicitly the weighted joint spectral radius in terms of the joint spectral radius. The left hand side of (3) is an increasing function in λ , hence the root of this equation can be found merely by bisection in λ . This, however, requires several computations of the joint spectral radius (of the family $\delta_\lambda^\alpha(\mathcal{A})$ for different values of λ). Therefore, it would be more efficient to compute the weighted joint spectral radius directly. The invariant polytope algorithm gives this opportunity. This issue is addressed at the end of this section. Theorem 2.1 allows us to adapt many notions and results on the joint spectral radius to the weighted joint spectral radius.

Definition 2.4 A weighted system (\mathcal{A}, α) is said to be

- non-defective if there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\max_{A(j) \in \mathcal{A}} \|A(k) \cdots A(1)\| \leq C \rho^{\alpha(k) + \dots + \alpha(1)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (4)$$

where $\rho = \rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha)$;

- irreducible if \mathcal{A} is irreducible, i.e., there exist no proper subspace $V \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $A_j V \subset V$ for every $A_j \in \mathcal{A}$.

Proposition 2.3 *Let (\mathcal{A}, α) be a weighted system and $\rho = \rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha)$. If $\delta_{1/\rho}^\alpha(\mathcal{A})$ is non-defective, then (\mathcal{A}, α) also is.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A}' = \delta_{1/\rho}^\alpha(\mathcal{A})$. Since $\rho(\mathcal{A}', \alpha) = \rho(\mathcal{A}') = 1$, the non-defectiveness of \mathcal{A}' reads

$$\max_{A'(j) \in \mathcal{A}'} \|A'(k) \cdots A'(1)\| \leq C \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

From the definition of \mathcal{A}' , one recovers (4). \square

As an immediate consequence, since irreducibility implies non-defectiveness for discrete-time switching systems, one gets the following.

Corollary 2.1 *If the family of matrices \mathcal{A} is irreducible, then the weighted system (\mathcal{A}, α) is non-defective for every weight α .*

Remark 2.3 *The proof of Proposition 2.3 is based on the remark that non-defectiveness of (\mathcal{A}, α) is independent of the weight α if $\rho(\mathcal{A}) = 1$. Corollary 2.1 identifies another class of families of matrices for which non-defectiveness is independent of the weight. The property is however false for a general family \mathcal{A} , as illustrated by the following example. Consider $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, A_2\}$ with*

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Notice that the two matrices commute. For a weight α , a positive integer k , and $A(j) \in \mathcal{A}$, $j = 1, \dots, k$, one has that

$$\|A(k) \cdots A(1)\|^{\frac{1}{\alpha(k) + \dots + \alpha(1)}} = \left(2^m 3^{k-m} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{k-m}{3} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| \right)^{\frac{1}{m\alpha_2 + (k-m)\alpha_1}}, \quad (5)$$

for some integer $m \leq k$. The right-hand side of (5) can be rewritten as $e^{f_\alpha(x) + \zeta(k)}$, where $x = m/k \in [0, 1]$, f_α is defined by

$$f_\alpha(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 + x(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)} \left(\log(3) + \log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)x \right),$$

and $\zeta(k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. A simple computation shows that the maximum of $f_\alpha(\cdot)$ is reached at $x = 0$ if $\alpha = (1, 1)$ and at $x = 1$ if $\alpha = (2, 1)$. As a consequence, $\rho(\mathcal{A}, (1, 1)) = 3$ and $\rho(\mathcal{A}, (2, 1)) = 2$. Moreover, the

maximum in (5) goes as $\|A_1^k\|^{\frac{1}{k}}$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ if $\alpha = (1, 1)$ and as $\|A_2^k\|^{\frac{1}{k}}$ if $\alpha = (2, 1)$. Hence, $(\mathcal{A}, (1, 1))$ is defective since $3^{-k}A_1^k$ is not bounded as k tends to infinity, while $(\mathcal{A}, (2, 1))$ is non-defective since $2^{-k}A_2^k$ does not depend on $k \geq 1$.

The following theorem extends the main facts on extremal and invariant norms from classical discrete-time switching systems to weighted systems.

Theorem 2.2 *We have*

- a) *For a weighted system (\mathcal{A}, α) and $\lambda > 0$, we have $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) < \lambda$ if and only if there exists a norm in \mathbb{R}^d such that, in the corresponding operator norm, we have $\|A_j\| < \lambda^{\alpha_j}$, $j = 1, \dots, m$;*
- b) *If a weighted system is non-defective, then it possesses an extremal norm.*
- c) *If a weighted system is irreducible, then it possesses an invariant norm.*

Proof. a) If $\|A_j\| < \lambda^{\alpha_j}$ for all $A_j \in \mathcal{A}$, then this inequality still holds after replacing λ by $\lambda - \varepsilon$, whenever $\varepsilon > 0$ is small enough. Using sub-multiplicativity of the matrix norm, we obtain for all matrix products: $\|A(k) \cdots A(1)\| < (\lambda - \varepsilon)^{\alpha(k) + \cdots + \alpha(1)}$. Hence, $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) \leq \lambda - \varepsilon < \lambda$. Conversely, if $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) < \lambda$, then the family $\mathcal{A}' = \delta_\lambda^\alpha(\mathcal{A})$ has joint spectral radius smaller than one. Hence, there is a norm in \mathbb{R}^d such that $\|A'\| < 1$ for every $A' \in \mathcal{A}'$. Therefore, $\|A_j\| < \lambda^{\alpha_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$. In the same way we prove the existence of the extremal and invariant norms in items b) and c) merely by passing to the system $\delta_{\rho-1}^\alpha(\mathcal{A})$, whose joint spectral radius is equal to one and by applying the classical existence results of extremal and invariant norms of usual discrete-time switching systems. \square

Remark 2.4 *For standard discrete-time switching systems, Theorem 2.2 is a classical result. For details we address the reader to the pioneering work by Rota and Strang [33] and the seminal papers by Berger and Wang [5] and Barabanov [2].*

2.2 Numerical aspects

2.2.1 The algorithm of Gripenberg adapted for weighted systems

Theorem 2.2 allows one to compute the weighted joint spectral radius by constructing the corresponding norm in \mathbb{R}^d . We begin with the branch-and-bound algorithm of Gripenberg [15] for the approximate computation of the

joint spectral radius and then consider the invariant polytope algorithm for its exact computation. To generalize Gripenberg's algorithm to weighted systems we need an extension of Item **a)** of Theorem 2.2 to cut sets of matrix products (defined below).

Consider the tree \mathbf{T} of matrix products. The root is the identity matrix Id . It has m children A_j , $j = 1, \dots, m$. They form the first level of the tree. The further levels are constructed by induction. Every vertex (product) in the k th level $\Pi = A(k) \cdots A(1)$ has m children $A_j \Pi$, $j = 1, \dots, m$, in the $(k+1)$ -th level. For a vertex $\Pi = A(k) \cdots A(1)$, we denote

$$|\Pi| = \alpha(k) + \cdots + \alpha(1).$$

A finite set of vertices on positive levels is called a *cut set* if it intersects every infinite path starting at the root (all paths are without backtracking). It is shown easily that for every cut set \mathcal{S} , each infinite product of matrices from \mathcal{A} is an infinite product of vertices from \mathcal{S} .

Proposition 2.4 *If the tree \mathbf{T} of a weighted system (\mathcal{A}, α) possesses a cut set \mathcal{S} such that for every vertex $\Pi \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $\|\Pi\| < \lambda^{|\Pi|}$ for some $\lambda > 0$, then $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) < \lambda$.*

Proof. The inequalities $\|\Pi\| < \lambda^{|\Pi|}$ still hold after replacing λ by $\lambda - \varepsilon$, whenever $\varepsilon > 0$ is small enough. Let n be the maximal level containing at least one element of \mathcal{S} . Then every product Π_N of length $N > n$ can be presented as a product Π of several vertices from \mathcal{S} times some product Π_r of length $r < n$. Using submultiplicativity of the matrix norm, we obtain $\|\Pi\| < (\lambda - \varepsilon)^{|\Pi|}$. Therefore,

$$\|\Pi_N\| \leq (\lambda - \varepsilon)^{|\Pi|} \|\Pi_r\| = (\lambda - \varepsilon)^{|\Pi_N|} \|\Pi_r\| (\lambda - \varepsilon)^{-|\Pi_r|} \leq C (\lambda - \varepsilon)^{|\Pi_N|},$$

where C is the maximum of numbers $\|\Pi_r\| (\lambda - \varepsilon)^{-|\Pi_r|}$ over all products Π_r of length $\leq n$. Since this holds for all long products Π_N , we conclude that $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) \leq \lambda - \varepsilon < \lambda$. \square

We now provide details of the Gripenberg algorithm for weighted systems (cf. Algorithm 2.1 below). We choose a small $\varepsilon > 0$ and define the starting value of λ as $\lambda = \max\{[\rho(A_i)]^{1/\alpha_i} \mid i = 1, \dots, m\}$, where $\rho(A)$ denotes the spectral radius of the matrix A . Then we go through the tree \mathbf{T} starting from the first level. For every vertex $\Pi = A(k) \cdots A(1)$ on \mathbf{T} , we compute $\|\Pi\|^{1/|\Pi|}$ and if it is smaller than $\lambda + \varepsilon$, then we remove from \mathbf{T} the vertex Π together with the whole branch starting from it. This vertex is said to be dead and it does not produce children. Otherwise, we keep Π and we go to the next vertex. If the value $[\rho(\Pi)]^{1/|\Pi|}$ is bigger than λ , then we

replace λ by this value and continue. Otherwise, λ stays the same. The algorithm terminates when there are no new alive vertices. Then we have $\lambda \leq \rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) \leq \lambda + \varepsilon$. For the last alive vertex-product Π_n , we have

$$[\rho(\Pi_n)]^{1/|\Pi_n|} \leq \rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) \leq \|\Pi_n\|^{1/|\Pi_n|} + \varepsilon.$$

Algorithm 2.1 (Gripenberg algorithm for weighted systems) *Require:*

$\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$, $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$, $\varepsilon > 0$

Ensure: A number λ such that $\lambda \leq \rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) \leq \lambda + \varepsilon$, where $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha)$ is the weighted joint spectral radius

```

1: Begin
2:   Set  $\lambda := \max\{[\rho(A_i)]^{1/\alpha_i} \mid i = 1, \dots, m\}$  and  $\mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{A}$ .
3:   The main loop,  $k$ th iteration,  $k \geq 1$ 
4:   We have a positive number  $\lambda$  and a set of matrix products  $\mathcal{R}_{k-1}$ 
5:   if  $\mathcal{R}_{k-1} = \emptyset$  then
6:     STOP, go to Return
7:   else
8:     Set  $\mathcal{R}_k := \emptyset$ 
9:     for  $\Pi \in \mathcal{R}_{k-1}, i = 1, \dots, m$  do
10:      if  $\|A_i \Pi\|^{1/(|\Pi| + \alpha_i)} \geq \lambda + \varepsilon$  then
11:        Set  $\mathcal{R}_k := \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{A_i \Pi\}$ 
12:      end if
13:      if  $\mu := [\rho(A_i \Pi)]^{1/(|\Pi| + \alpha_i)} > \lambda$  then
14:        Set  $\lambda := \mu$ 
15:      end if
16:    end for
17:  end if
18:  Set  $k := k + 1$ , go to the next iteration.
19: Return  $\lambda$  is the desired approximation for the weighted JSR with precision  $\varepsilon$ 
20: Stop

```

2.2.2 The invariant polytope algorithm

The algorithm tries to find a s.m.p. (*spectral maximizing product*), i.e., a product $\Pi = A(k) \cdots A(1)$ such that $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) = [\rho(\Pi)]^{1/|\Pi|}$. If this is done, then the weighted joint spectral radius of the discretized system is found. For discrete-time switching systems, numerical experiments demonstrate [17,

[18, 27] that for a vast majority of matrix families, a s.m.p. exists and the invariant polytope algorithm finds one. The first step is to fix some integer ℓ and find a simple product (i.e., a product which is not a power of a shorter product) $\Pi = A(n) \cdots A(1)$ with the maximal value $[\rho(\Pi_n)]^{\frac{1}{|\Pi_n|}}$ among all products Π_n of lengths $n \leq \ell$. We denote this value by ρ_c and call this product a *candidate for s.m.p.*. Next, we try to prove that it is a real s.m.p.. We normalize all the matrices A_i as $\tilde{A}_i = \rho_c^{-\alpha_i} A_i$. Thus we obtain the system (\tilde{A}, α) and the product $\tilde{\Pi} = \tilde{A}(n) \cdots \tilde{A}(1)$ such that $\rho(\tilde{\Pi}) = 1$. We are going to check whether $\rho(\tilde{A}, \alpha) \leq 1$. If this is the case, then $\rho(\tilde{A}, \alpha) = 1$. By Theorem 2.1, we equivalently need to show that $\rho(\tilde{A}) \leq 1$. This can be done by presenting a polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $\tilde{A}_i P \subset P$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$. The construction is provided in [17]. If the algorithm terminates within finite time, then it produces the desired polytope P . Otherwise, we need to look for a different candidate for s.m.p..

Algorithm 2.2 (The invariant polytope algorithm) *Require:* $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$, $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$, $k_{\max} > 0$ (k_{\max} may be very large), and a candidate spectrum maximizing product Π

Ensure: The invariant polytope P , spectrum maximizing products, the weighted joint spectral radius $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha)$

```

1: Begin
2:   Set  $\rho_c := \rho(\Pi)^{1/|\Pi|}$  and  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} := \delta_{\rho_c}^{\alpha}(\mathcal{A})$ 
3:   Compute  $v_0$ , leading eigenvector of  $\Pi$ 
4:   Set  $k = 1$ 
5:   Set  $E = 0$  and  $\mathcal{V}_0 = \{v_0\}$ 
6:   while  $E = 0$  and  $k \leq k_{\max}$  do
7:     Set  $\mathcal{V}_k = \mathcal{V}_{k-1}$ ,  $\mathcal{R}_k = \emptyset$ 
8:     for  $v \in \mathcal{R}_{k-1}$ , and for  $i = 1, \dots, m$  do
9:       if  $\tilde{A}_i v \in \text{int}(\text{absco}(\mathcal{V}_k))$  then
10:        Leave  $\mathcal{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_k$  as they are
11:       else
12:        Set  $\mathcal{V}_k := \mathcal{V}_k \cup \{\tilde{A}_i v\}$ ,  $\mathcal{R}_k := \mathcal{R}_k \cup \{\tilde{A}_i v\}$ 
13:       end if
14:     end for
15:     if  $\mathcal{R}_k = \emptyset$  then
16:       Set  $E = 1$  (the algorithm halts)
17:     else Set  $k := k + 1$ 
18:     end if
19:   end while
20: if  $E = 1$  then

```

21: **Return** $P := \text{absco}(\mathcal{V}_k)$ is an invariant polytope; Π is a
 s.m.p.; $\rho(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) = \rho_c$ is the weighted joint spectral radius
 22: **Stop**
 23: **end if**

Concerning the accuracy we have that if the polytope algorithm terminates within finite time then the joint spectral radius of \mathcal{A} is computed exactly. By replacing ρ_c by $\rho_c + \varepsilon$ at line **2** of Algorithm 2.2 for some $\varepsilon > 0$, and if the algorithm terminates, an upper-bound for the joint spectral radius of \mathcal{A} is computed. Such a bound at most ε -distant from the exact value. In this sense ε may be considered as a measure of the accuracy of the computational problem.

The criterion for terminating the algorithm in a finite number of steps uses the notion of dominant product which is a strengthening of the s.m.p. property. A product $\Pi = A(n) \cdots A(1)$ is called *dominant* for the weighted family (\mathcal{A}, α) if there exists a constant $\gamma < 1$ such that the spectral radius of each product of matrices from the normalized family $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ which is neither a power of $\tilde{\Pi}$ nor that of its cyclic permutation is smaller than γ . A dominant product is an s.m.p., but, in general, the converse is not true.

Theorem 2.3 *For a given weighted system and for a given initial product Π , the invariant polytope algorithm (Algorithm 2.2) terminates within finite time if and only if Π is dominant and its leading eigenvalue is unique and simple.*

The proof of the theorem is similar to the proof of the corresponding theorem for usual discrete-time systems [17] and we omit it.

Algorithm 2.2 illustrates the procedure (here absco denotes the absolutely convex hull of a set). Variants for Algorithm 2.2 can be considered in the case where there are several spectrum maximizing products.

Example 2.1 Consider the weighted system (\mathcal{A}, α) with $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, A_2\}$ and $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$,

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \frac{4}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the usual case when $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$ it is well-known that

$$\rho_0 = \rho(\mathcal{A}, \{1, 1\}) = \rho(A_1 A_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = 1.44721 \dots$$

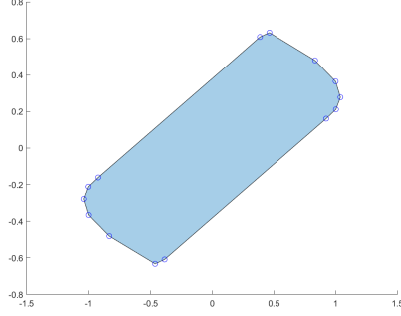


Figure 1: The figure shows the extremal polytope norm computed for Example 1.

which implies that $A_1 A_2$ is a spectral maximizing product. However, setting $\alpha_1 = 1$ and $\alpha_2 = 2$ we compute the s.m.p. $\Pi = A_1^2 A_2$, that gives $|\Pi| = 4$,

$$\rho_c = \rho(\mathcal{A}, \{1, 2\}) = \rho(\Pi)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 1.314496347291999 := \frac{1}{\lambda}, \lambda = 0.760747644571326.$$

This gives the normalized product

$$\tilde{\Pi} = (\lambda^{\alpha_1} A_1)^2 \lambda^{\alpha_2} A_2 = \tilde{A}_1^2 \tilde{A}_2$$

such that $\rho(\tilde{\Pi}) = 1$, where $\tilde{A}_1 = \lambda_1^{\alpha_1} A_1$ and $\tilde{A}_2 = \lambda_2^{\alpha_2} A_2$. As expected $\rho_c < \rho_0$. An extremal norm is computed by the Invariant polytope algorithm and corresponds to a polytope with vertices $\{\pm v_0, \pm v_1, \pm v_2, \pm v_3, \pm v_4, \pm v_5, \pm v_6\}$ where

$$v_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.366025403784439 \end{pmatrix}$$

is the leading eigenvector of $\tilde{\Pi} = \tilde{A}_1^2 \tilde{A}_2$ and

$$v_1 = \tilde{A}_1 v_0, \quad v_2 = \tilde{A}_2 v_0, \quad v_3 = \tilde{A}_1 v_1, \quad v_4 = \tilde{A}_1 v_2, \quad v_5 = \tilde{A}_1 v_3, \quad v_6 = \tilde{A}_2 v_4.$$

Remark 2.5 *The polytope algorithm has the advantage that, when it converges, it computes the exact value of the JSR or—in the case of ε -extremal polytopes—an upper bound for it which is at most ε -distant from the JSR.*

Lyapunov based approaches—which are based in general on ellipsoid norms—usually compute good upper bounds although not exact in general, since polytope norms are dense in the set of operator norms, while ellipsoid norms are not. However, in some cases the polytope algorithm may be computationally slow, in which cases Lyapunov based ellipsoid norms may constitute an appealing alternative.

3 Mixed (discrete-continuous) systems

3.1 Theoretical aspects

If all dwell times of a continuous-time switching system are fixed, then the latter is equivalent to a weighted system. But what if the dwell times of only a part of modes are fixed while the other dwell times have no restrictions? In this case our equivalent system includes both continuous and discrete part. This motivates the following construction.

Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$ be a finite family of $d \times d$ matrices equipped with positive weights $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ and let \mathcal{B} be a bounded set of $d \times d$ matrices. For every sequence of matrices $\{A(i)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, from the family \mathcal{A} , $\alpha(i)$ denotes the weight of $A(i)$.

Definition 3.1 *The mixed system associated with the triple $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is the linear switching system having the following set of trajectories. Consider any sequence $\{((a_i, b_i), A(i))\}_{i \in D}$, where $A(i)$ is a matrix from \mathcal{A} and $(a_i, b_i) \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ an open interval of length $\alpha(i)$. This sequence may be infinite ($D = \mathbb{N}$), finite ($D = \{1, \dots, n\}$), or empty ($D = \emptyset$). The sequence of intervals increases, i.e., $b_i \leq a_{i+1}$ for each i . The union of those intervals is called a dark domain, its complement in \mathbb{R}_+ is called an active domain and denoted by \mathcal{T} . For any measurable function $B : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$, we consider the system of differential and difference equations*

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) &= B(t)x(t), & t \in \mathcal{T}, \\ x(b_i) &= A(i)x(a_i), & i \in D. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Every solution $x : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ of this system is called a trajectory of the mixed system $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$, whose associated switching law is given by the sequence $\{((a_i, b_i), A(i))\}_{i \in D}$ together with the function $B : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$. We use sw to denote any such switching law and SW for the set of all switching laws associated with $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$.

Clearly, the classical continuous and discrete-time switching systems are special cases of mixed systems. Every trajectory of a mixed system is uniquely determined by the switching law sw and by the initial point $x(0)$. The trajectory has its own active domain $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}(sw)$, where it is defined. Thus, for a mixed system, a trajectory is not a function from \mathbb{R}_+ to \mathbb{R}^d , but a function from a certain closed subset $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ to \mathbb{R}^d . If $t \notin \mathcal{T}$, then $x(t)$ is not defined. The dark domain $\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \mathcal{T}$ consists of the union of the intervals (a_i, b_i) . The transfer of the trajectory from the state $x(a_i)$ to $x(b_i) = A(i)x(a_i)$ is called a *jump*, and a_i is a *jump point*. The set of all trajectories will be denoted by \mathcal{X} .

Remark 3.1 *Let $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ be a mixed system. Then its set of switching laws \mathcal{SW} is shift-invariant and closed by concatenation on their active domains, i.e., given two switching laws sw^1 and sw^2 in \mathcal{SW} and a time $T \in \mathcal{T}(sw^1)$, one can concatenate the restriction to $[0, T)$ of sw^1 with sw^2 , in such a way to provide a switching law $sw = sw^1|_{[0, T)} * sw^2$ in \mathcal{SW} .*

Mixed systems are strictly related to the notion of dynamic equations on time scales, for which we refer the interested reader to the monograph [6].

Example 3.1 An important special case of a mixed system is a continuous-time linear switching system $\dot{x} = B(t)x$, $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$, where for each t , the matrix $B(t)$ is from a finite set of matrices $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, \dots, B_n\}$, and for several of them, say, for B_1, \dots, B_m , the dwell times are fixed. This means that each matrix B_i , $1 \leq i \leq m$, can be activated only for a time interval of a prescribed length $\alpha_i > 0$ (or positive multiples of it). By setting $A_i = e^{\alpha_i B_i}$, $i \leq m$, we obtain a mixed system $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ with $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$, $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$, and $\mathcal{B} = \{B_{m+1}, \dots, B_n\}$. However, not every mixed system has this form, because not all matrices can be presented as matrix exponentials.

The definitions of stability and of Lyapunov exponent are directly extended to mixed systems.

Definition 3.2 *A mixed system $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is stable if every trajectory is bounded on its active domain. It is asymptotically stable if for every trajectory x , we have $x(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$, $t \in \mathcal{T}$.*

The previous definition makes sense since clearly \mathcal{T} contains an increasing sequence of points tending to infinity.

Definition 3.3 *The Lyapunov exponent of a mixed system is the quantity*

$$\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) = \inf \left\{ \beta \in \mathbb{R} \mid \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty, t \in \mathcal{T}} \frac{\log(\|x(t)\|)}{t} \leq \beta, x \in \mathcal{X} \right\}.$$

The properties of the Lyapunov exponent σ are similar to those for the classical discrete-time or continuous-time linear switching systems. For example, one can easily establish the following “shift identity”: for every $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\sigma\left(\delta_{\tau}^{\alpha}(\mathcal{A}), \alpha, \mathcal{B} + \tau I\right) = \tau + \sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}). \quad (7)$$

In the following lemma, we prove a Fenichel type of result for mixed systems, namely that asymptotic stability and exponential stability are equivalent properties for a mixed system.

Lemma 3.1 *Let $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ be a mixed system and define*

$$\hat{\sigma}(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) = \inf \left\{ \beta \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists C > 0 \text{ s.t. } \|x(t)\| \leq Ce^{\beta t} \|x(0)\| \text{ for all } x \in \mathcal{X}, t \in \mathcal{T} \right\}.$$

Then

- a) $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) = \hat{\sigma}(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$;
- b) $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is asymptotically stable if and only if $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) < 0$.

Before providing a proof, let us introduce the next definition.

Definition 3.4 (Interpolation of a trajectory of a mixed system) *Let $x : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be a trajectory of a mixed system $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ with active domain \mathcal{T} and dark domain $\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \mathcal{T}$. The interpolation \hat{x} of x is the curve $\hat{x} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ defined as $\hat{x} = x$ on \mathcal{T} and by linear interpolation on the dark domain, i.e., $\hat{x}(t) = x(a) + \frac{t-a}{b-a}(x(b) - x(a))$ for t in a connected component (a, b) of $\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \mathcal{T}$. We use $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ to denote the set of all interpolated trajectories.*

It is clear that any interpolation \hat{x} of a trajectory x of a mixed system is continuous and piecewise C^1 with a derivative verifying the following property: there exists a positive constant C only depending on $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ such that $\|\dot{\hat{x}}(t)\| \leq C\|\hat{x}(t)\|$ for a.e. $t \in \mathcal{T}$ and $\|\dot{\hat{x}}(t)\| \leq C\|\hat{x}(a)\|$ if $t \in (a, b)$ for every connected component (a, b) of $\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \mathcal{T}$. Based on such a property we deduce the following compactness result.

Lemma 3.2 *Let \mathcal{B} be compact and convex and consider $K \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ compact. Then for every sequence $(sw_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{SW}$ and every sequence $(x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset K$, there exist $sw \in \mathcal{SW}$ and $x \in K$ such that, up to subsequence, $\hat{x}(\cdot; x_k, sw_k) \rightarrow \hat{x}(\cdot; x, sw)$ uniformly on $[0, T]$ for every $T > 0$. Moreover, for $T > 0$, $\mathcal{T}(sw_k) \cap [0, T + 1/k] \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(sw) \cap [0, T]$ in the sense of the Hausdorff distance.*

Proof. Let us start by noticing that, given $T > 0$, up to subsequence, $\mathcal{T}(sw_k) \cap [0, T + 1/k]$ converges to the complement in $[0, T]$ of a finite number of intervals of the type $(a, a + \alpha) \cap [0, T]$ with $\alpha \in \boldsymbol{\alpha}$, since the number of connected components of the dark domain $\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \mathcal{T}(sw_k)$ intersecting $[0, T]$ is uniformly bounded. By a diagonal argument, the convergence holds for every $T > 0$. Let us now deduce the first part of the statement from Ascoli–Arzelà theorem, by checking that the restrictions to $[0, T]$ of trajectories from $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ starting in K form a closed, uniformly bounded and equicontinuous set. Uniform boundedness is clear from the finiteness of \mathcal{A} and the boundedness of \mathcal{B} , while equicontinuity follows from the remark before the lemma. Finally, closedness is a consequence of the well-know corresponding property in the case $\mathcal{A} = \emptyset$ and the convergence up to subsequence of the active domains. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.1

It is clear that $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathcal{B}) \leq \hat{\sigma}(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathcal{B})$ and that $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathcal{B}) < 0$ implies asymptotic stability. The lemma is proved if we show that asymptotic stability implies that $\hat{\sigma}(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathcal{B}) < 0$. Indeed, by means of (7) and together with the trivial implication in Item **a**), this shows that if $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathcal{B}) < \lambda$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, then $\hat{\sigma}(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathcal{B}) < \lambda$ is also true, that is, $\hat{\sigma}(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathcal{B}) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathcal{B})$. Let S be the unit sphere of \mathbb{R}^d for the norm $\|\cdot\|$. We claim that there exists a time $T > 0$ such that, for every $x \in S$ and $sw \in \mathcal{SW}$, one has $\|x(t; x, sw)\| \leq 1/2$ for some $t \in [0, T] \cap \mathcal{T}(sw)$. Indeed, arguing by contradiction, one should have that for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ there exist $x_k \in S$ and $sw_k \in \mathcal{SW}$ such that

$$\|x(t; x_k, sw_k)\| \geq 1/2 \quad (8)$$

for every $t \in [0, k] \cap \mathcal{T}(sw_k)$. Denoting by $\overline{\text{co}}(\mathcal{B})$ the closure of the convex hull of \mathcal{B} , by Lemma 3.2 there exist a trajectory x_* of $(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \overline{\text{co}}(\mathcal{B}))$ with active domain \mathcal{T} such that $\|x_*(t)\| \geq 1/2$ for every $t \in \mathcal{T}$. Hence $(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \overline{\text{co}}(\mathcal{B}))$ is not asymptotically stable, which, by a standard approximation argument (see [21]), contradicts the asymptotic stability of $(\mathcal{A}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathcal{B})$ and, thus, proves the claim. One easily deduces from the claim and the shift-invariance property observed in Remark 3.1 that there exists $C > 0$

such that $\|x(t)\| \leq C2^{-t/T}\|x(0)\|$ for every $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ and every $t \in \mathcal{T}$, concluding the proof of the lemma. \square

The notions of non-defectiveness and irreducibility extend to mixed systems as follows.

Definition 3.5 *A mixed system $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is said to be*

- *non-defective if there exists a positive constant C such that $\|x(t)\| \leq Ce^{\sigma t}\|x(0)\|$ for every $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and every $t \in \mathcal{T}$, where $\sigma = \sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$;*
- *irreducible if $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$ is irreducible.*

Let us note that a trajectory of a mixed system may reach the origin at some time $\tilde{t} < \infty$, after which it stays at the origin forever. This situation is impossible for continuous-time systems, but for mixed systems it can happen, provided that one of the matrices A_j is degenerate. Given a trajectory $x(\cdot)$ of the mixed system and $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ positive definite, we say that $f(x(t))$ *strictly decreases in t* if $f(x(t_1)) > f(x(t_2))$ for every $t_1, t_2 \in \mathcal{T}$ such that $t_1 < t_2$ and $x(t_1) \neq 0$. Thus, the value $f(x(t))$ decreases not on the whole \mathbb{R}_+ , where it may not be defined, but on the active domain. Moreover, if the trajectory stabilizes at zero at some time \tilde{t} , then we require $f(x(t))$ to strictly decrease only for $t < \tilde{t}$. We now formulate the main theorem on extremal and invariant norms for mixed systems.

Theorem 3.1 *Let $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ be a mixed system and set $\sigma = \sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$. Then the following holds:*

- a) For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sigma < \lambda$ if and only if there exists a norm in \mathbb{R}^d such that for every trajectory $x \in \mathcal{X}$, the function $\|e^{-\lambda t}x(t)\|$ strictly decreases on \mathcal{T} . In the corresponding operator norm, we have $\|A_j\| < e^{\alpha_j \lambda}$, $A_j \in \mathcal{A}$, and for each x in the unit sphere of this norm, all vectors $(B - \lambda I)x$, $B \in \mathcal{B}$, starting at x , are directed inside the unit sphere (i.e., $\|x + \varepsilon(B - \lambda I)x\| < 1$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough).*
- b) If $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is non-defective, then it has an **extremal norm**, for which every trajectory possesses the property $\|x(t)\| \leq e^{\sigma t}\|x(0)\|$, $t \in \mathcal{T}$.*
- c) If $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is irreducible and \mathcal{B} is compact and convex, then it possesses an **invariant norm**, for which all trajectories satisfy $\|x(t)\| \leq e^{\sigma t}\|x(0)\|$, $t \in \mathcal{T}$, and for every $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ there exists a trajectory \bar{x} starting at x_0 such that $\|\bar{x}(t)\| = e^{\sigma t}\|x_0\|$, $t \in \mathcal{T}$.*

Item **a)** of Theorem 3.1, together with Item **b)** of Lemma 3.1, immediately implies the following.

Corollary 3.1 *A mixed system is asymptotically stable if and only if there exists a norm $\|\cdot\|$ in \mathbb{R}^d such that for every trajectory $x \in \mathcal{X}$, $\|x(t)\|$ strictly decreases in t .*

On the other hand, Item **c)** of Theorem 3.1 has the following geometrical interpretation.

Corollary 3.2 *Let $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ be an irreducible mixed system with $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) = 0$ and G be the unit ball of the invariant norm given in Item **c)** of Theorem 3.1. Then every trajectory starting in G never leaves G . On the other hand, if \mathcal{B} is compact and convex, then for every point x_0 in the boundary of G , there exists a trajectory that starts at x_0 and lies entirely on that boundary.*

We next provide a proof of Theorem 3.1.

Proof of Theorem 3.1

We split the proof into four steps. First we construct a special positively-homogeneous monotone convex functional φ (Step 1) and prove that it is actually a norm in \mathbb{R}^d when it is finite (Step 2). As a consequence, we deduce Items **a)** and **b)**. In Step 3 we show that irreducibility implies non-defectiveness, and so φ is an extremal norm for irreducible systems. Finally, in Step 4, based on φ we construct an invariant norm w . In view of (7) it suffices to consider the case $\lambda = 0$ in item **a)** and $\sigma = 0$ in items **b)** and **c)**. We can also, without loss of generality, assume that $\mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$, since otherwise $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is a weighted system, for which Theorem 2.2 applies.

Step 1. For arbitrary $t \geq 0$ and $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$, denote

$$\ell(z, t) = \sup \left\{ \|x(t)\| \mid x \in \mathcal{X}, x(0) = z, t \in \mathcal{T} \right\}.$$

The supremum is taken over those trajectories whose active domain contains t . The set of such trajectories is nonempty, since we are assuming that $\mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$. For every fixed t , the function $\ell(\cdot, t)$ is a seminorm on \mathbb{R}^d , i.e., it is positively homogeneous and convex, as a supremum of homogeneous convex functions. The function

$$\varphi(z) = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}_+} \ell(z, t)$$

is, therefore, also a seminorm as a supremum of seminorms. Moreover, $\varphi(z) \geq \ell(z, 0) = \|z\|$, hence $\varphi(z)$ is strictly positive, whenever $z \neq 0$. For every trajectory $x(t)$ the function $\varphi(x(t))$ is non-increasing in t on the set \mathcal{T} ,

by the concatenation property presented in Remark 3.1. Thus, if $\varphi(z) < +\infty$ for all z , then φ is a norm which is non-decreasing along every trajectory of the system.

Step 2. If $\sigma < 0$, then $\sigma < -\varepsilon$ for some positive ε . Consider the shifted system $(\delta_\varepsilon^\alpha(\mathcal{A}), \alpha, \mathcal{B} + \varepsilon I)$ and denote by φ_ε the corresponding function φ for this system. Thanks to (7) and to Item **a)** of Lemma 3.1, all trajectories of $(\delta_\varepsilon^\alpha(\mathcal{A}), \alpha, \mathcal{B} + \varepsilon I)$ are uniformly bounded, and hence $\varphi_\varepsilon(z) < +\infty$ for each $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Therefore, φ_ε is a norm, which is non-decreasing along any trajectory of the shifted system. On the other hand, every trajectory of the shifted system has the form $e^{-\varepsilon t}x(t)$, where $x \in \mathcal{X}$. For every $t_1, t_2 \in \mathcal{T}$ such that $t_1 < t_2$, we have $\|e^{\varepsilon t_1}x(t_1)\| \geq \|e^{\varepsilon t_2}x(t_2)\|$. Thus, $\|x(t_2)\| \leq e^{\varepsilon(t_1-t_2)}\|x(t_1)\|$. Hence, the norm φ_ε strictly decreases along every trajectory $x \in \mathcal{X}$. Now consider a new norm $\|\cdot\| = \varphi_\varepsilon(\cdot)$. For arbitrary $x_0 \neq 0$ and $A_j \in \mathcal{A}$, take a switching law with $a_1 = 0, A(1) = A_j$, and take an arbitrary trajectory starting at x_0 . We have $\|A_j x_0\| = \|x(b_1)\| < \|x(a_1)\| = \|x_0\|$. Thus, $\|A_j x_0\| < \|x_0\|$. Since this is true for all $x_0 \neq 0$, we see that $\|A_j\| < 1$. This proves the first property from **a)**. On the other hand, as shown in [28, 29] each norm that decreases along any trajectory possesses the second property from **a)**: for every x such that $\|x\| = 1$, all the vectors Bx , $B \in \mathcal{B}$, starting at x are directed inside the unit sphere. This completes the proof of **a)**.

To prove **b)** it suffices to observe that if the system is non-defective and $\sigma = 0$, then $\varphi(x) < +\infty$ for all x . Hence, φ is a desired extremal norm, which is non-decreasing along any trajectory $x \in \mathcal{X}$. This concludes the proof of **b)**.

Step 3. Let us now tackle Item **c)**. We begin by proving that if the system is irreducible, then $\varphi(x) < +\infty$ for all x , and so φ is a norm. Denote by \mathcal{L} the set of points $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $\varphi(x) < +\infty$. Since φ is convex and homogeneous, it follows that \mathcal{L} is a linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^d . Let us show that \mathcal{L} is an invariant subspace for all operators from \mathcal{A} and from \mathcal{B} . For every $z \in \mathcal{L}$, each trajectory starting at z is bounded, hence each trajectory starting at Az , $A \in \mathcal{A}$, is bounded as well, as a part of the trajectory starting at z . Hence, $Az \in \mathcal{L}$ and so \mathcal{L} is a common invariant subspace for the family \mathcal{A} . Similarly, for every $z \in \mathcal{L}$, $B \in \mathcal{B}$, and $t \geq 0$, $e^{tB}(z)$ is in \mathcal{L} , from which we deduce that the tangent vector Bz is also in \mathcal{L} . Thus, \mathcal{L} is a common invariant subspace for both \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} . From the irreducibility it follows that either $\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{R}^d$ (in which case φ is a norm) or $\mathcal{L} = \{0\}$. It remains to show that the latter is impossible. Consider the unit sphere $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \|x\| = 1\}$. If $\mathcal{L} = \{0\}$, then $\varphi(x) = +\infty$ for all $x \in S$. For every natural n denote by \mathcal{H}_n the set of points $z \in S$

for which there exist a trajectory starting at z and a time $T = T(z) \leq n$ in the corresponding active domain \mathcal{T} such that $\|x(T)\| > 2$. Clearly, $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{H}_n = S$. Since each \mathcal{H}_n is open, the compactness of S implies the existence of a finite subcovering, i.e., the existence of a natural N such that $\bigcup_{n=1}^N \mathcal{H}_n = S$. Equivalently, $T(z) \leq N$ for all $z \in S$. Thus, starting from an arbitrary point $x_0 \in S$ one can consequently build a trajectory $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and an increasing sequence $(t_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathcal{T} such that $\|x(t_{k+1})\| > 2\|x(t_k)\|$ and $|t_{k+1} - t_k| \leq N$ for all k . For this trajectory, $\|x(t_n)\| > 2^n$ and $t_n \leq nN$, hence $\|x(t_n)\| > e^{t_n \log 2/N}$. Therefore, $\sigma \geq \frac{\log 2}{N} > 0$, which contradicts the assumption. The contradiction argument allows to conclude that $\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{R}^d$ and φ is a norm.

Step 4. We have found a norm φ which is non-increasing on the active domain along every trajectory $x \in \mathcal{X}$. By convexity of φ , this also implies that $\varphi(\hat{x}(t)) \leq \varphi(\hat{x}(0))$ for every trajectory $\hat{x} \in \hat{\mathcal{X}}$ and every $t \geq 0$. Define, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$w(x) = \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{sw \in \mathcal{SW}} \varphi(\hat{x}(t; x, sw)).$$

The finiteness of w follows from the monotonicity of φ . Notice that, by Remark 3.1,

$$w(x(t; x, sw)) \leq w(x), \quad sw \in \mathcal{SW}, t \in \mathcal{T}(sw). \quad (9)$$

We claim that w is a norm. Homogeneity is obvious and subadditivity follows from the inequality

$$\varphi(\hat{x}(t; x + y, sw)) \leq \varphi(\hat{x}(t; x, sw)) + \varphi(\hat{x}(t; y, sw)), \quad sw \in \mathcal{SW}, t \geq 0.$$

Let us assume by contradiction that $w(x) = 0$ for some $x \neq 0$. It follows from (9) that $w(x(t; x, sw)) = 0$ for all $sw \in \mathcal{SW}$ and $t \in \mathcal{T}(sw)$. Since, moreover, the linear space generated by $\{x(t; x, sw) \mid sw \in \mathcal{SW}, t \in \mathcal{T}(sw)\}$, is invariant for $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$, then it is equal to \mathbb{R}^d , which implies that $w \equiv 0$ on \mathbb{R}^d . It follows from Item **b)** of Lemma 3.1 that $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) < 0$, leading to a contradiction. This concludes the proof that w is a norm. Take now $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and consider two sequences $(sw_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{SW}$ and $(t_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ such that $t_k \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and

$$w(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(\hat{x}(t_k; x, sw_k)).$$

Since φ is non-increasing along trajectories, we have that

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \min_{t \in [0, t_k] \cap \mathcal{T}(sw_k)} \varphi(x(t; x, sw_k)) \geq w(x). \quad (10)$$

By Lemma 3.2, there exists $sw \in \mathcal{SW}$ such that, up to subsequence, $\hat{x}(\cdot; x, sw_k)$ converges to $\hat{x}(\cdot; x, sw)$ uniformly on all compacts of \mathbb{R}_+ . Moreover, $\mathcal{T}(sw_k)$ converges to $\mathcal{T}(sw)$ on compact intervals in the sense guaranteed by Lemma 3.2. Together with (10), this implies that

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty, t \in \mathcal{T}(sw)} \varphi(x(t; x, sw)) \geq w(x).$$

Hence, by definition of w , $w(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty, t \in \mathcal{T}(sw)} \varphi(x(t; x, sw))$. We conclude the proof that w is an invariant norm by deducing from (9) that $w(x(t; x, sw)) = w(x)$ for every $t \in \mathcal{T}(sw)$. \square

Having proved the existence theorem for extremal and invariant norms we are now able to approximate the Lyapunov exponent numerically by constructing polytopic Lyapunov functions.

3.2 The algorithm for mixed systems

One of the methods to prove stability of mixed systems is by discretization. First we assume that \mathcal{B} is finite. It is well known that the joint spectral radius of a compact set \mathcal{B} of matrices is the same as that of its convex hull $\text{co}(\mathcal{B})$. If this is finitely generated, i.e., $\text{co}(\mathcal{B}) = \text{co}(\{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m\})$ then we can apply our algorithm. If this is not the case, one possibility would be that of finding a nearby polyhedron containing $\text{co}(\mathcal{B})$ and apply the algorithm to the family given by the vertexes of this polyhedral set. If the set is ε -close to \mathcal{B} then the computed joint spectral radius is ε -close to the joint spectral radius $\rho(\text{co}(\mathcal{B})) = \rho(\mathcal{B})$. The idea is that of constraining (6) by imposing that the time instants at which switching is allowed (the switching instants) for the free matrices (those belonging to \mathcal{B}) are multiple of a small time-duration τ . This procedure gives rise to a weighted system $(\mathcal{C}_\tau, \gamma_\tau)$ whose corresponding modes are the elements of \mathcal{A} and those of $\mathcal{B}_\tau = \{e^{\tau B} \mid B \in \mathcal{B}\}$, i.e., $\mathcal{C}_\tau = \mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}_\tau$. The weight vector γ_τ is obtained associating with any element $A_i \in \mathcal{A}$ its corresponding α_i from α and with any matrix in \mathcal{B}_τ the weight τ . We recall that Algorithm 2.2 tries to find a s.m.p. $\Pi_\tau = C(k) \cdots C(1)$, with $C(1), \dots, C(k) \in \mathcal{C}_\tau$, such that $\rho(\mathcal{C}_\tau, \gamma_\tau) = \rho(\Pi_\tau)^{\frac{1}{|\Pi_\tau|}}$. If this is done, then the weighted joint spectral radius of the discretized system is found.

3.3 Lower and upper bounds for the Lyapunov exponent

Note that, for any $\tau > 0$ and for an arbitrary product Π of matrices from \mathcal{C}_τ , the Lyapunov exponent $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ of system (6) is bounded below by

$$\beta(\Pi) = \frac{1}{|\Pi|} \log(\rho(\Pi)). \quad (11)$$

Choosing the product with the biggest $\beta(\Pi)$, we find the best lower bound for the Lyapunov exponent. If Algorithm 2.2 finds the s.m.p. Π_τ , then this product provides this best lower bound. With the short notation $\beta(\tau) = \beta(\Pi_\tau)$, we get

$$\beta(\tau) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}). \quad (12)$$

Similarly to [16], an upper bound to $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is found as follows. For an arbitrary polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ symmetric about the origin, we define the value

$$\mu(P) = \inf \left\{ \mu \in \mathbb{R} \mid \text{for each vertex } v \in P \text{ and } B \in \mathcal{B}, A_i \in \mathcal{A} \right. \\ \left. e^{-\mu \alpha_i} A_i v \in P \text{ and the vector } (B - \mu I)v \text{ is directed inside } P \right\}. \quad (13)$$

For the extremal polytope P_τ computed by Algorithm 2.2 we use the short notation $\mu(P_\tau) = \mu(\tau)$. The following simple observation is crucial for the further results.

Proposition 3.1 *Let \mathcal{B} be finite and $\tau > 0$. Then for an arbitrary symmetric polytope P and for an arbitrary product Π of matrices from the weighted family (C_τ, γ_τ) , we have*

$$\beta(\Pi) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) \leq \mu(P). \quad (14)$$

In particular,

$$\beta(\tau) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) \leq \mu(\tau). \quad (15)$$

Proof. The proof is completely analogous to the one given in [16] for classical switching systems. \square

If, for a polytope P , we have $e^{\tau B} P \subset \lambda^\tau P$, $B \in \mathcal{B}$, as well as $A_i P \subset \lambda^{\alpha_i} P$, $A_i \in \mathcal{A}$, then $\lambda \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}_\tau, \gamma_\tau)$. If, moreover, $(B - \lambda I)v$ is directed inside P for every vertex v of P and every $B \in \mathcal{B}$, then $\lambda \geq \sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$. Clearly, if we have an extremal polytope P_τ available, then we also know the value of the corresponding weighted joint spectral radius. In some cases, however, the extremality property is a too strong requirement, and computing the invariant polytope may take too much time. However, to estimate the Lyapunov exponent the following weaker version of extremality suffices:

Definition 3.6 *Given $\varepsilon \geq 0$, a polytope P is called ε -extremal for $(\mathcal{C}_\tau, \gamma_\tau)$ if*

$$e^{\tau B} P \subset e^{\tau \varepsilon} \rho(C_\tau, \gamma_\tau)^\tau P, \quad B \in \mathcal{B},$$

and

$$A_i P \subset e^{\alpha_i \varepsilon} \rho(C_\tau, \gamma_\tau)^{\alpha_i} P, \quad A_i \in \mathcal{A}.$$

When $P = P_\tau$ is extremal, the double inequality (15) localizes the Lyapunov exponent to the segment $[\beta(\tau), \mu(\tau)]$. We shall see (Corollary 3.3) that the length of this segment does not exceed a linear function of τ . So, the precision of the estimate (15) is not worse than $C\tau$. The following theorem considers a more general case, when the polytope P is not necessarily extremal but only ε -extremal. Let us recall that, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, an ε -extremal polytope can always be found by the polytope algorithm described and analyzed in [11] and [17].

Theorem 3.2 *For every finite irreducible mixed system $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$, there exists a positive constant C such that for all $\varepsilon \geq 0$ and τ such that the family \mathcal{C}_τ is irreducible, we have*

$$\mu(P) - \beta(\tau) \leq C\tau + \varepsilon,$$

whenever P is an ε -extremal polytope for $(\mathcal{C}_\tau, \gamma_\tau)$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, applying a suitable shift and formula (7), it can be assumed that $\beta(\tau) = 0$. For an ε -extremal polytope P for $(\mathcal{C}_\tau, \gamma_\tau)$, we estimate $\mu(P)$ from above by showing the existence of a constant C depending only on the system $(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ such that for every vertex $v \in P$ and for each $B \in \mathcal{B}$, the vector $(B - (C\tau + \varepsilon)I)v$ is directed inside P . This will imply $\mu(P) \leq C\tau + \varepsilon$. Denote $\mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{B} - \varepsilon I$ and consider an arbitrary $B' \in \mathcal{B}'$. Observe that there exists a constant C such that

$$\|e^{\tau B} - (I + \tau B)\| < C\tau^2 \quad \text{for every } B \in \mathcal{B}, \tau \in (0, 1). \quad (16)$$

For the proof, it suffices to write the Taylor expansion of the matrix exponent and to estimate the norm of the remainder $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\tau^k}{k!} B^k$. By (16) the distance between the points $e^{\tau B'} v$ and $(I + \tau B')v$ is smaller than $C\tau^2$. This distance can be measured in the norm $\|\cdot\|_P$, where it is smaller than $C\tau^2$, with a possibly different constant C , which depends neither on τ nor on the polytope P (which itself depends on τ). Indeed, by the ε -extremality assumption, the norm $\|\cdot\|_P$ is contractive for $e^{\tau B'}$, and hence, it is equivalent to the Euclidean norm, uniformly in $\tau \in (0, 1)$. The proof of this fact is literally

the same as the proof of Proposition 2 in [16]. Since for each vertex $v \in P$, we have $\|e^{\tau B'} v\|_P \leq \|v\|_P = 1$, from the triangle inequality it follows that $\|(I + \tau B')v\|_P < 1 + C\tau^2$. Therefore, the point $y = \frac{1}{1+C\tau^2} (I + \tau B') v$ belongs to $\text{int } P$, and hence the vector from the point v to y is directed inside P . On the other hand, $y - v = \frac{\tau}{1+C\tau^2} (B' - C\tau I) v$, consequently the vector $(B' - C\tau I)v = (B - (C\tau + \varepsilon)I)v$ is directed inside the polytope, which concludes the proof. \square

Remark 3.2 *The theorem illustrates the capability of our approach to approximate the Lyapunov exponent by discretizing the system with a fixed τ .*

In order to compute the lower bound $\beta(\tau)$ we apply the polytope algorithm. If this succeeds the approximation of $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is obtained through a lower and an upper bound and can be improved by diminishing τ . If we relax the requirement to determine a spectrum maximizing product for the associated family of matrices, we may apply in any case the polytope algorithm and obtain a higher value ε -close to $\beta(\tau)$.

Using the obtained polytope, by shifting the matrices according to (13) we are able to compute an upper bound for $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$.

This results in the dependence of the obtained interval which localizes the Lyapunov exponent on τ and ε . The interval converges to the Lyapunov exponent as $\tau \rightarrow 0$ and $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

If one succeed in finding a “proper” polytope P and a product Π for which the difference $\mu(P) - \beta(\Pi)$ is small, then we have an a posteriori estimate (14) for the Lyapunov exponent. Theorem 3.2 shows that at least in the case when P is ε -extremal and Π is a s.m.p. the precision of this estimate decays linearly with τ . In most of practical cases this estimate behaves even better.

Theorem 3.2 ensures that, at least in case $\Pi = \Pi_\tau$, the precision of the bounds on the Lyapunov exponent in inequality (15) is linear with respect to the discretization time τ , as stated in the following corollary.

Corollary 3.3 *If the polytope P_τ is extremal for $(\mathcal{C}_\tau, \gamma_\tau)$, then*

$$\mu(\tau) - \beta(\tau) \leq C\tau.$$

Deriving the lower and upper bounds for the Lyapunov exponent.

Algorithm 3.1 (Algorithm for computing the best upper bound $\mu(P)$) *Require:*

$\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, \dots, B_M\}$, P, V (system of vertices of $P = \text{absco}(V)$), δ (small positive stepsize)

Ensure: $\mu(P)$

1: **Begin**

2: **for** $i = 1, \dots, M$ **do**

3: ~~Solve~~ **Solve** the LP problems (w.r.t. $\{t_v, s_v\}, \mu_i$)

$$\text{s.t. } v + \delta(B_i - \mu_i I)v = \sum_{w \in V} t_w w - s_w w \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\text{and } \sum_{w \in V} t_w + s_w \leq 1, \quad t_w, s_w \geq 0 \quad \forall w \in V$$

4: Return $\mu(P) := \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} \mu_i$

5: **end for**

The invariant polytope algorithm produces an ε -extremal polytope P and an upper estimate β of $\beta(\tau)$. If $(B - \beta I)v$ is directed inside P for every vertex $v \in P$ and every $B \in \mathcal{B}$, then we set $\mu(P) = \beta$. Otherwise, we compute $\mu(P)$ as the infimum of those numbers $\mu > \beta$ such that the vector $(B - \mu I)v$ is directed inside P , for each vertex $v \in P$ and for every $B \in \mathcal{B}$. This is done by taking a small $\delta > 0$ and solving the following LP problem:

$$\begin{cases} \mu \rightarrow \inf \\ v + \delta(B - \mu I)v \in P, \\ v \text{ vertex of } P, B \in \mathcal{B}. \end{cases}$$

An implementation of the LP problem is presented in Algorithm 3.1. The polytope P identifies the Lyapunov norm for the family. If $\mu(P) < 0$, then we conclude that the system is asymptotically stable and its joint Lyapunov function has the polytope P as unit ball.

Example 3.2 Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1\}$ with $\alpha_1 = 1$ and $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, B_2\}$ with

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{7}{5} \\ \frac{7}{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_1 = \log \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_2 = \log \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For $\tau = 1$ we set exactly $\mathcal{C}_\tau = \{A_1, e^{B_1}, e^{B_2}\}$ and $\gamma_\tau = (1, 1, 1)$.

By means of Algorithm 2.2 we are able to prove that the product of degree equal to 5,

$$\Pi = e^{B_2} A_1 e^{B_1} e^{B_2} A_1$$

is spectrum maximizing and apply Algorithm 2.2 with $C_1 = A_1/\rho, C_2 = e^{B_1}/\rho, C_3 = e^{B_2}/\rho$, where $\rho = \rho(\mathcal{C}_\tau, \gamma_\tau)$. As a result we obtain the polytope norm in Figure 2 whose unit ball P is a polytope with 16 vertices.

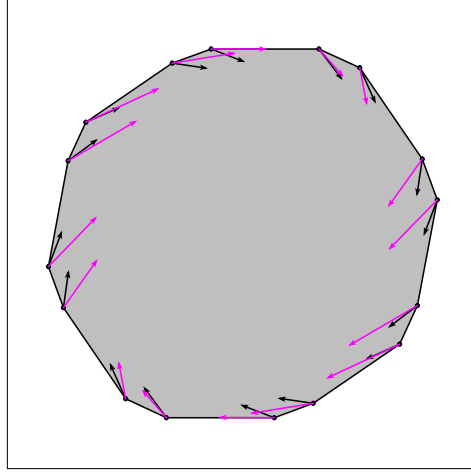


Figure 2: The figure shows the extremal polytope norm computed for Example 3.2.

Applying Algorithm 3.1 we obtain the optimal shift $\mu(P) \approx 0.65$, so that we have the estimate

$$\beta(\tau) = 0.38 \dots \leq \sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) \leq 1.03 \dots = \mu(P_\tau).$$

Figure 2 illustrates the fact that the computed polytope P is positively invariant for the shifted family $\mathcal{B} - \mu(P)I$.

In order to increase the accuracy of the computation one has to reduce τ .

4 Mixed systems on graphs

Recently many authors introduced and analysed *constrained discrete-time switching systems*, where not all switching laws are possible but only those satisfying certain stationary constraints [12, 23, 31, 32, 34, 37]. The concept slightly varies in different papers. One of the most general forms was considered in [11]. We describe the main construction, adapted to weighted systems (in [11] this was done for the usual discrete systems, i.e., with unit weights). Then we extend it to mixed systems.

4.1 Discrete weighted systems on graphs

Consider a directed strongly connected multigraph G with n vertices g_1, \dots, g_n . Sometimes, the vertices will be denoted by their indices. With each vertex i we associate a linear space L_i of dimension $d_i < \infty$. If the converse is not stated, we assume $d_i \geq 1$. The set of spaces L_1, \dots, L_n is denoted by \mathcal{L} . For each vertices $i, j \in G$ (possibly coinciding), there is a set \mathcal{A}_{ji} (possibly empty) of edges from i to j . Each edge from \mathcal{A}_{ji} is identified with a linear operator $A_{ji} : L_i \rightarrow L_j$ that has its weight $\alpha_{ji} > 0$. Thus, we have a family of spaces \mathcal{L} and a family of operators-edges $\mathcal{A} = \cup_{i,j} \mathcal{A}_{ji}$ that act between these spaces according to the multigraph G and have weights $\alpha = \{\alpha_{ji}\}_{i,j}$. We obtain a system $\xi = (G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha)$ made of the multigraph, the spaces, the operators, and their weights. A path ω on the multigraph G is a sequence of connected subsequent edges, its total weight (the sum of weights of edges) is denoted by $|\omega|$. With every path ω along vertices $i_1 \rightarrow i_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow i_{k+1}$ that consists of edges (operators) $A_{i_{s+1}i_s} \in \mathcal{A}_{i_{s+1}i_s}$, $s = 1, \dots, k$, we associate the corresponding product (composition) of operators $\Pi_\omega = A_{i_{k+1}i_k} \dots A_{i_2i_1}$. Note that $|\omega| = \alpha_{i_{k+1}i_k} + \dots + \alpha_{i_2i_1}$. Let us emphasize that a path is not a sequence of vertices but edges. If G is a graph, then any path is uniquely defined by the sequence of its vertices, if G is a multigraph, then there may be many paths corresponding to the same sequence of vertices. If the path is closed ($i_1 = i_{k+1}$), then Π_ω maps the space L_{i_1} to itself. In this case Π_ω is given by a square matrix, and possesses eigenvalues, eigenvectors and a spectral radius $\rho(\Pi_\omega)$. The set of all closed paths will be denoted by $\mathcal{C}(G)$. For an arbitrary $\omega \in \mathcal{C}(G)$ we denote by $\omega^k = \omega \dots \omega$ the k th power of ω .

In what follows we assume that all the sets \mathcal{A}_{ji} are finite. Now we recall the concept of multinorm introduced in [31] and adopted to arbitrary multigraph with arbitrary linear spaces in [11].

Definition 4.1 *If every space L_i on the multigraph G is equipped with a norm $\|\cdot\|_i$, then the collection of norms $\|\cdot\|_i$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, is called a multinorm. The norm of an operator $A_{ji} \in \mathcal{A}_{ji}$ is defined as $\|A_{ji}\| = \sup_{x \in L_i, \|x\|_i=1} \|A_{ji}x\|_j$.*

Note that the notation $\|x\|_i$ assumes that $x \in L_i$. In the sequel we suppose that the multigraph G is equipped with some multinorm $\{\|\cdot\|_i\}_{i=1}^n$. We denote that multinorm by $\|\cdot\|$ and sometimes use the short notation $\|x\| = \|x\|_i$ for $x \in L_i$, that is, we drop the index of the norm if it is clear to which space L_i the point x belongs. For a given $x_0 \in L_i$ and for an infinite path ω starting at the vertex i , we consider the *trajectory* $\{x_k\}_{k \geq 0}$ of the system

along this path. Here $x_k = \Pi_{\omega_k} x_0$, where ω_k is the prefix of ω of length k . As usual, the system ξ is called stable if every its trajectory is bounded. It is called asymptotically stable if every trajectory tends to zero as $k \rightarrow \infty$. As for unconstrained weighted systems, the asymptotic behaviour is measured in terms of the weighted joint spectral radius, which in this case is defined as follows:

$$\rho(\xi) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \max_{\text{length}(\omega)=k} \|\Pi_\omega\|^{1/|\omega|}. \quad (17)$$

Thus, among all paths on G of length k we take one with the maximal value $\|\Pi_\omega\|^{1/|\omega|}$, then the limit of this value as $k \rightarrow \infty$ is the joint spectral radius. This limit always exists, as it can be proved following the same arguments as in Lemma 2.1. A system is asymptotically stable precisely when there exists a multinorm $\|\cdot\| = \{\|\cdot\|_i\}_{i=1}^n$ decreasing along every trajectory. This means that the norms of all operators A_{ji} are strictly less than one. The concepts of extremal and invariant multinorms [31, 11] are also very similar to the corresponding norms. A multinorm $\|\cdot\| = \{\|\cdot\|_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is extremal if for every i and $x \in L_i$, we have

$$\max_{A_{ji} \in \mathcal{A}_{ji}, j=1, \dots, n} \rho(\xi)^{-\alpha_{ji}} \|A_{ji}x\|_j \leq \|x\|_i. \quad (18)$$

A multinorm is called invariant if for every $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $x \in L_i$, we have

$$\max_{A_{ji} \in \mathcal{A}_{ji}, j=1, \dots, n} \rho(\xi)^{-\alpha_{ji}} \|A_{ji}x\|_j = \|x\|_i. \quad (19)$$

Thus, up to the normalization where one replaces every A_{ji} by $\rho^{-\alpha_{ji}} A_{ji}$, an invariant multinorm is non-increasing along every trajectory, and for every i and for every starting point $x_i \in L_i$, there exists an infinite trajectory $x_i = x(0) \rightarrow x(1) \rightarrow x(2) \rightarrow \dots$ such that $\|x(0)\| = \|x(1)\| = \|x(2)\| = \dots$. The existence of invariant and of extremal multinorms was proved in [11] under the same assumptions as in Theorem 2.1. The algorithm constructing extremal polytope multinorms (when each norm $\|\cdot\|_i$ in the space L_i is defined by a convex polytope P_i) was presented in the same paper. In examples and in statistics of numerical experiments it was shown that the algorithm is able to find precisely the joint spectral radius for a vast majority of constrained systems for reasonable time in dimensions up to 20. For positive systems, it works much faster and is applicable in higher dimensions (several hundreds).

Irreducibility of systems on graphs plays an important role in methods of computation of their Lyapunov exponent. Consider an arbitrary system $\xi = (G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A})$ (the case of trivial spaces $L_i = \{0\}$ is allowed for some but

not all i). A system $\xi' = (G, \mathcal{L}', \mathcal{A}')$ is *embedded* in ξ , if $L'_i \subset L_i$ for each i , $\mathcal{A}' = \{A_{ji}|_{L'_i} \mid A_{ji} \in \mathcal{A}\}$, and every operator $A_{ji}|_{L'_i}$ maps L'_i to L'_j . The embedding is *strict* if L'_i is a proper subspace of L_i at least for one i . Thus, the embedded system has the same multigraph and smaller spaces at the vertices. A system is *reducible* if it has a strictly embedded system, otherwise it is *reducible*. Clearly, in the unconstrained case, i.e., when G has one vertex, then this definition of reducibility becomes the usual existence of a common proper invariant subspace of all operators of the system. It is interesting that the reducible case, being very rare for unconstrained systems, becomes usual, or even generic for system on graphs. That is why a special procedure of reducibility was elaborated in [11].

4.2 Mixed systems on graphs

The constrained systems or systems on graphs appeared almost simultaneously in several works. All of them deal with discrete-time systems. To the best of our knowledge, there is no reasonable concept of a continuous-time system on a graph. Indeed, the existence of several spaces (vertices) between which the system can be transferred can naturally be realized in the discrete-time model, but any extension to continuous time seems hardly possible. Nevertheless, mixed system can be realized on graphs and for them various type of constraints can be introduced. Let us have an arbitrary (discrete-time) system $(G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha)$ on a multigraph G , with the spaces $\mathcal{L} = \{L_1, \dots, L_n\}$, operators $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{ji}\}$, and their weights $\alpha = \{\alpha_{ji}\}$. Let us in addition have a family $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathcal{B}_1, \dots, \mathcal{B}_n\}$, where each \mathcal{B}_i is a bounded set of operators acting on the space L_i . This identifies a mixed (discrete-continuous) system $\xi = (G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ on the multigraph G . A trajectory of this system along an infinite path $\omega : i_1 \rightarrow i_2 \rightarrow \dots$ is a solution of the system of equations on the spaces L_{i_k} :

$$\dot{x}(t) = B_k(t)x(t), \quad B_k(t) \in \mathcal{B}_{i_k}, \quad t \in [b_k, a_{k+1}], \quad x(b_k) = A_{i_k i_{k-1}} x(a_k), \quad k \geq 1 \quad (20)$$

where (a_k, b_k) are given time-intervals of lengths $\alpha(k) \in \alpha$. In analogy with Definition 3.1, the union of those intervals is a dark domain and its complement to \mathbb{R}_+ is an active domain \mathcal{T} . Thus, for each k , we have a measurable function $B_k : [b_k, a_{k+1}] \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{i_k}$. On every space L_{i_k} in the path ω , we have a continuous-time system (20) on a segment with operators from \mathcal{B}_{i_k} . The solutions of those systems are concatenated by edges-operators A_{ji} corresponding to the path ω . Such a concept of solutions extends to paths of finite length, for which continuous-time dynamics are considered on an

unbounded interval of the type $[b_k, +\infty)$. The notions of stability, Lyapunov exponent, extremal and invariant multinorms are extended in a direct way from the case of unconstrained mixed systems introduced in Section 3. One gets an analogue of Lemma 3.1, with an identical statement and basically the same argument, by replacing $\sigma(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ and $\hat{\sigma}(\mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ by $\sigma(G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ and $\hat{\sigma}(G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$, respectively. As a consequence, the analogue of Item b), together with the fact that asymptotic stability does not depend on α , implies that the property $\sigma(G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B}) < 0$ does not depend on α . A result in the same spirit has been obtained in [1, Lemma 2] for discrete-time systems on graphs.

As regards extremal and invariant multinorms, one gets the following analogue of Theorem 3.1, which can be proved in the same way.

Theorem 4.1 *Let $(G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ be a mixed system on a graph G and set $\sigma = \sigma(G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$. Then the following holds:*

- a) *For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sigma < \lambda$ if and only if there exists a multinorm $\|\cdot\|$ in \mathcal{L} such that for every trajectory $x(\cdot)$, the function $\|e^{-\lambda t}x(t)\|$ strictly decreases on \mathcal{T} . In the corresponding operator norm, we have $\|A_{ji}\| < e^{\alpha_{ji}\lambda}$, $A_{ji} \in \mathcal{A}_{ji}$, and for each $x \in L_i$ such that $\|x\|_i = 1$, all vectors $(B - \lambda I)x$, $B \in \mathcal{B}_i$, starting at x , are directed inside the unit sphere for $\|\cdot\|_i$.*
- b) *If $(G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is non-defective, then it has an extremal multinorm.*
- c) *If $(G, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \alpha, \mathcal{B})$ is irreducible and \mathcal{B}_i is compact and convex for every i , then it possesses an invariant norm.*

In particular, a mixed system on a graph is asymptotically stable if and only if there exists a multinorm $\{\|\cdot\|_i\}_{i=1}^n$ in which norms of all operators A_{ji} are smaller than one and for every k and every $x \in L_k$, $\|x\|_k = 1$, all the vectors Bx , $B \in \mathcal{B}_k$, starting at x are directed inside the unit $\|\cdot\|_k$ -sphere. The algorithm of construction of the extremal polytope Lyapunov norm is also similar to that for unconstrained mixed systems.

5 Linear switching systems with guaranteed dwell times

Now we are able to tackle the main problem: to analyse the stability of continuous-time linear switching systems with guaranteed mode-dependent dwell times. We are going to see that this can be seen as a special case of

a mixed system on a graph. In particular, its Lyapunov exponent can be approximately computed by constructing a polytope Lyapunov multinorm. Let $\dot{x} = B(t)x$, $B(t) \in \mathcal{B}$ be a continuous-time linear switching system with finite set of modes $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, \dots, B_m\}$. Suppose that the dwell time of each operator B_k is bounded below by a given number $\alpha_k > 0$. This means that the set $\{t \geq 0 \mid B(t) = B_k\}$, up to a subset of measure zero, consists of intervals of lengths at least α_k . This is a linear switching system with guaranteed dwell times, and it will be denoted by $[\mathcal{B}, \alpha]$, where $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$. Denote $A_k = e^{\alpha_k B_k}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$. Every switching law of the system $[\mathcal{B}, \alpha]$ has a discrete set of switching points $\{t_i\}_{i \in D}$, where D is either $\{1, \dots, n\}$ or \mathbb{N} . Set $t_0 = 0$. Each segment $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$, $i \in D$, corresponds to some operator $B_{k_i} \in \mathcal{B}$ and has length at least α_{k_i} . Hence the action of the operator B_{k_i} on this segment can be presented as the action of A_{k_i} followed by the action of B_{k_i} on the segment $[t_{i-1} + \alpha_{k_i}, t_i]$. We obtain a mixed system with discrete part \mathcal{A} and continuous part \mathcal{B} . This system is constrained: the action of an operator $A_k \in \mathcal{A}$ is followed by a continuous-time trajectory $\dot{x} = B_k x$ on some segment (possibly empty), which, in turn, is followed by the next mode from \mathcal{A} , etc. Therefore, this is a mixed system on a directed strongly connected graph without loops $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_m\}$, where each space \mathcal{L}_k is equal to \mathbb{R}^d and all incoming edges of the vertex g_k are associated with A_k . Thus, $\mathcal{A}_{ji} = \{A_j\}$ for $i, j = 1, \dots, m$ and $i \neq j$. Each family \mathcal{B}_k attached with the vertex g_k contains only the operator B_k . Thus, every vertex g_k has $m - 1$ incoming edges from the remaining $m - 1$ vertices, each of them corresponding to the discrete mode A_k , and $m - 1$ outgoing edges corresponding to the modes A_i , $i \neq k$, with A_i going to g_i . Through the above construction, there is a 1-to-1 correspondence between the trajectories of $[\mathcal{B}, \alpha]$ and those of the mixed system on the graph G . This enables us to construct an extremal polytope multinorm and to compute the Lyapunov exponent by the algorithm presented in Section 4.

Example 5.1 (Two matrices) Let us consider $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, B_2\}$ with dwell times given by α_1 and α_2 . We let $\tilde{B}_1 = e^{\tau B_1}$, $\tilde{B}_2 = e^{\tau B_2}$, $A_1 = e^{\alpha_1 B_1}$ and $A_2 = e^{\alpha_2 B_2}$. The general picture is illustrated by Figure 3.

Example 5.2 (Three matrices) Let us consider $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, B_2, B_3\}$ with dwell times given by α_1 , α_2 and α_3 . We let $\tilde{B}_1 = e^{\tau B_1}$, $\tilde{B}_2 = e^{\tau B_2}$, $\tilde{B}_3 = e^{\tau B_3}$, $A_1 = e^{\alpha_1 B_1}$ and $A_2 = e^{\alpha_2 B_2}$, $A_3 = e^{\alpha_3 B_3}$. The general picture is illustrated by Figure 4.

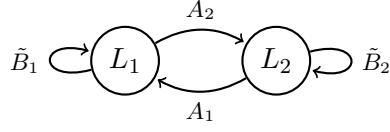


Figure 3: Graph associated with Example 5.1 with general τ

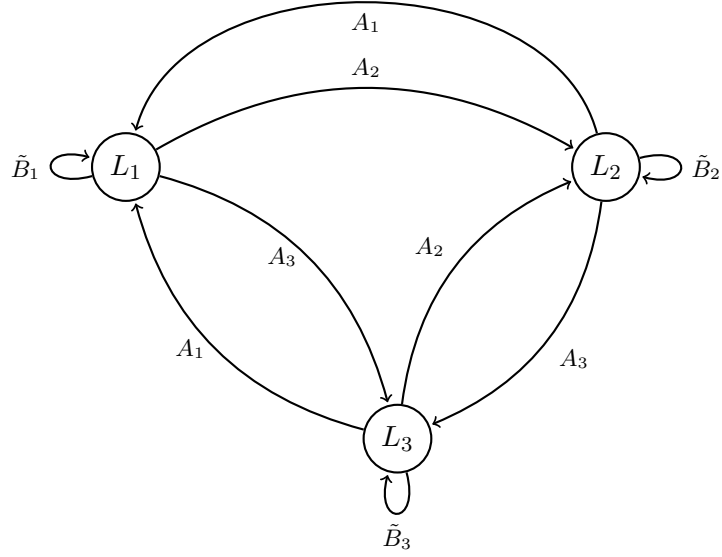


Figure 4: Graph associated with Example 5.2

A numerical example Let $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, B_2\}$ with lower bounds for the dwell times given by $\alpha_1 = 1/2$ and $\alpha_2 = 1$ with

$$B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.60459 \dots & 1.20919 \dots \\ -1.20919 \dots & -0.60459 \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

which are matrix logarithms,

$$B_1 = \log \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_2 = \log \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (i) Let us first fix $\tau = 1$ and set $\tilde{B}_1 = e^{\tau B_1}$, $\tilde{B}_2 = e^{\tau B_2}$.

Since $\tau \geq \alpha_1, \alpha_2$, this case—due the large discretization step $\tau = 1$ —identifies a situation where there are no constraints on the product semigroup and the problem is a classical unconstrained joint spectral radius computation for the family $\{\tilde{B}_1, \tilde{B}_2\}$. We get the following spectrum maximizing product,

$$P_1 = \tilde{B}_1^3 \tilde{B}_2$$

which identifies the switching signal that determines the highest growth in the trajectories of the associated linear system with no constraints, that is the periodic signal (111211121112...), where every value is taken on an interval of length $\tau = 1$. We have $\rho = \rho(P)^{1/4} = 1.389910663524148$, which gives a lower bound for the Lyapunov exponent:

$$\sigma \geq \beta(\tau) = 0.329239474231204. \quad (21)$$

Applying Algorithm 3.1 we obtain that the extremal polytope is invariant for the shifted vector field $B_{1,2} - (\beta(\tau) + 0.425\dots)\text{Id}$, from which we get the upper bound

$$\sigma \leq 0.754\dots \quad (22)$$

- (ii) Let us fix $\tau = 2/5$. We consider the approach with 4 matrices in Figure 3. We let $\tilde{B}_1 = e^{\tau B_1}$, $\tilde{B}_2 = e^{\tau B_2}$, $A_1 = e^{\alpha_1 B_1}$ and $A_2 = e^{\alpha_2 B_2}$. We discover that the following is a spectrum maximizing product,

$$P = \tilde{B}_1^5 A_1 A_2$$

which identifies the extremal (constrained) periodic signal

$$(1111122)^k$$

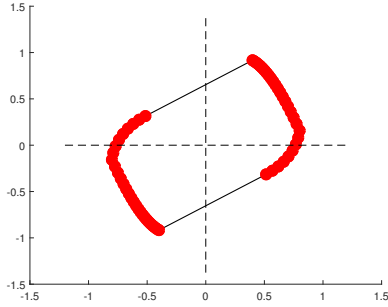
where every value is taken on an interval of length $1/2$ (see Figure 7). We have $\rho = \rho(P)^{2/7} = 1.392483264463604$, which gives a lower bound for the Lyapunov exponent:

$$\sigma \geq 0.331088674408556 = \beta(\tau), \quad (23)$$

improving (21). The polytope algorithm takes 18 iterations to converge and produces the multinorm in Figure 5. Applying Algorithm 3.1 we obtain that the extremal polytope is invariant for the shifted vector field $B_{1,2} - (\beta(\tau) + 0.313\dots)\text{Id}$, from which we get the upper bound

$$\sigma \leq 0.643\dots \quad (24)$$

which also improves (22).



L_2

L_1

Figure 6: The polytope extremal multinorm for Example 5.1 with $\tau = 1/10$

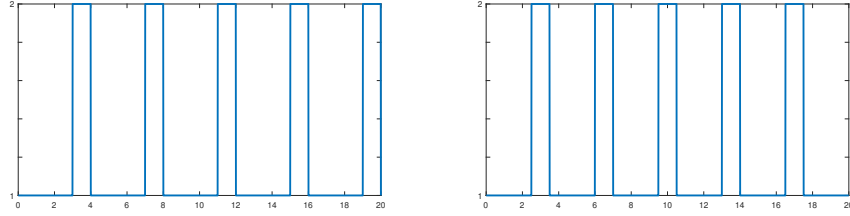


Figure 7: Optimal signals computed for $\tau = 1$ (left) and $\tau = 1/2$ and $\tau = 2/5$ (right). They both respect dwell times constraints; the signal on the right corresponds to a higher rate of growth.

Remark 5.1 *An alternative and quite interesting approach is proposed by Chesi and Colaneri in [8] where a novel class of Lyapunov functions, called homogeneous rational Lyapunov functions (HRLFs), is proposed. It is shown that sufficient conditions for establishing upper bounds in the case of arbitrary switching can be given in terms of linear matrix inequality (LMI) by searching for a HRLF of chosen degree. Moreover, it is shown that these conditions are also necessary by searching for a HRLF of degree sufficiently large. The paper also consider the case of switching with dwell time constraints, showing that analogous LMI conditions can be obtained by searching for a family of suitable mutually constrained HRLFs (by the dwell time conditions).*

We stress that the aim of the present work is that of providing the theoretical bases of an approach for computing tight bounds for the Lyapunov

exponent of a large class of mixed systems, while the purely computational aspects are left to an incoming research project. For the particular case of switched systems with dwell times, we intend to extensively compare our approach with the methodology proposed by Chesi and Colaneri and possibly other algorithms in a future work, more oriented to the computational aspects.

Conclusion

In this paper we have introduced the notion of mixed systems on graphs as a special instance of hybrid systems and we studied the properties of their suitably defined maximal Lyapunov exponents. The main features of mixed systems on graphs is that they allow for successive discrete-time and continuous-time evolutions of the state variable, admissible transitions between modes are encoded in a directed graph, and each discrete-time mode has its characteristic “time duration”, called a weight. One of the main motivations for considering mixed systems on graphs is that they encompass switched systems with guaranteed dwell time.

We have in particular developed numerical approaches for the computation of the maximal Lyapunov exponent for mixed systems on graphs, which apply in particular to the case of switched systems with guaranteed dwell time. Such approaches are based on Gripenberg’s and the invariant polytope algorithms. The use of these algorithms allows one to obtain tight lower and upper bounds for the maximal Lyapunov exponent of mixed systems on graphs in many cases.

In order to establish the general results on mixed systems on graphs and on the algorithms to compute their maximal Lyapunov exponent, we first considered intermediate classes of systems with increasing level of complexity. Namely, we started by considering discrete time weighted systems (Definition 2.1), for which discrete modes may have different time durations and there is no constraint on the transitions between them. We then studied mixed systems (Definition 3.1), which mix discrete- and continuous-time dynamics, allowing weights but excluding constraints on the transition between modes. For both type of systems we discussed existence of extremal and invariant norms (Theorems 2.2 and 3.1) and we presented an adapted version of the invariant polytope algorithm (Algorithms 2.2 and 3.1).

Appendix

Lemma 5.1 *Let $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be such that for every $j, k \in \mathbb{N}$, $j + k > 0$, there exists $\nu_{j,k} \in [0, 1]$ such that $f(j + k) \leq \nu_{j,k}f(j) + (1 - \nu_{j,k})f(k)$ and $\nu_{j,k} \leq c \frac{j}{j+k}$ with c independent of j and k . Then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(k)$ exists and is equal to $\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} f(k)$.*

Proof. The argument follows the classical proof for sub-additive functions.

Set $f_{\min} := \inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} f(k)$ and consider an arbitrary real number $A > f_{\min}$. Fix a positive integer m such that $f(m) < A$. Performing the Euclidean division of every integer $n \geq m$ by m allows one to write $n = qm + r$ with $q \geq 1$ and $0 \leq r < m$. Using the hypothesis on f , one has that there exists $\nu_{r,qm} \in [0, 1]$ such that

$$f(n) \leq \nu_{r,qm}f(r) + (1 - \nu_{r,qm})f(qm),$$

and $\nu_{r,qm} \leq c \frac{r}{n}$. A trivial induction on $q \geq 1$ yields that $f(qm) \leq f(m)$. Setting $F(m) = \max_{0 \leq r < m} f(r)$, we deduce that for every $n \geq m$, one has that

$$f(n) \leq c \frac{m}{n} F(m) + f(m), \quad \forall n \geq m. \quad (27)$$

Letting n tend to infinity, we get that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) < A$. The conclusion follows letting A tend to f_{\min} . \square

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